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The Evening Star.

No. 14,650.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1900-TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

WERE NOT DEFEATS

Fights at Tugela River and Koodoosberg Merely Reconnaissances.

PART OF GENERAL ROBERTS' PLAN-

Effect of the News in London Was Not Depressing.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLES

LONDON, February 10 .- Gen. Buller is once more south of the Tugela river; Gen. MacDonald is back at the Modder river, and, apparently, the Boers have lost none of the ascendancy they have held so long. Vet today's news by no means causes the acute disappointment attendant upon the other failures to relieve Ladysmith. This His Sortie at Koodoosberg Was a Dethere is a strong belief that Gen. Buller's last attempt was only a demonstration on a large scale; second, the wiser critics had warned the public not to expect the immediate relief of Gen. White; third, the nation has settled down to the realization that the war will last a long time, and they are not swayed, as at first, by minor reverses and The second and third reasons are self-explaining. The first requires considerable elucidation.

In favor of the opinion held by Spencer Wilkinson, the military critic of the Morning Post, that Gen. Buller did not intend immediately pushing on to Ladysmith, there is overwhelming evidence to show that Field Marshal Lord Roberts ordered systematic activity upon the part of all the systematic activity upon the part of all the forces. On this basis, Gen. Buller's move may only be a repittion of Gen. MacDon-ald's and Gen. French's reconnaissances.

Mr. Ralfour's Statement.

Mr. Balfour's ambiguous statement about awaiting the completion of plans is another strong reason for believing Gen. Buller never intended to make the main advance via Vaal Krantz, but was acting under the orders of Lord Roberts. It is also curious that the news of Gen. Buller's re-tirement first came from the Boer head lasger near Ladysmith and that the Britorrespondents were freely allowed to dispatches before anything from Gen. r was published. The unusual apuner was published. The unusual ap-ual of Bennet-Burleigh, war correspondent the London Da'ly Telegraph, asking the abilic to suspend judgment and rely on the London Da'ly Telegraph, asking the substitution of the substitution of the substitution. On the other hand, Gen. Buller's cent speech to his troops, in which he did he hoped to be in Ladysmith within week, tends, some people claim, to throw butt on the belief that he has only been monstrating in force.

doubt on the belief that he has only been demonstrating in force.

The latest news from the Modder river shows that Gen. MacDonald's retirement from Koodoosberg was effected in complete order. The most reasonable explanation of his movement is that it was undertaken more to restore confidence of the Highland Brigade, still nervous from their terrible experience at Mayersfonding these experience at Magersfontein, than

With this important objective. With this important unit General Methuri's force is rehabilitated for a vigorous attack on General Cronie, and an attempt to relieve Kimberley may be looked for, more than likely superintended by Lord Roberts, while the 7th Division and part of General French's Cavalry are occupied in a turning movement east of Jacobsdal.

A dispatch from Rensberg, dated Friday,

February 9, reports much aggressive activity against all the British reconnoitering and declares the Boers are in no sense sur-rounded at Colesborg, but are simply held in check by a series of camps forming a semi-circle from east to west. The Boers, it is added, are still in full possession of their lines of their lines of communication with the Free State and hold strong positions around Colesberg. During the ...brning of February 9 ombardment with lyddite occurred

Bensberg and the Boers Maxim-Vickers guns are believed to have been silenced A dozen dead Boers were found on the konies

A dozen dead Boers were round on the kopjes.

Lord Roberts has addressed another letter to Presidents Kriger and Steyn, complaining of the wanton destruction of property in Natal.

The fact that the news of Lord Roberts' message to Presidents Kruger and Steyn came from the Modder river is taken as an additional indication that the commandering-chief has gone there. in-chief has gone there.

Queen's Interest in Highlanders.

The queen's keen interest in Gen. Mac Donald and the Highland Brigade was evi denced by the great concern she showed at the news of Mac Donald's retirement from Koodoosberg. Her majesty sent special inquiries to the war office, but as the officials and no knowledge of the movement up to midnight the queen made her secretary telegraph twice to Reuter's News Agency asking for the most minute details, whence the news came and who sent it, and requesting the earliest notification of any explanation received.

CABINET COUNCIL IN SESSION.

Extra Meeting Called to Consider South African War.

LONDON, February 10.—An extra cabinet council was held this afternoon in response to summonses issued yesterday evening. The council lasted over two hours; several members of the defense committees were present, and Lord Salisbury presided. The premier held a supplementary consultation after the departure of the majority of his

Boers Take Inkandla.

DURBAN, February 10.-The Boers have taken Inkanc'la, a Zululand magistracy.

police, evacuated the place and proceeded

IT WAS TOO BOT TO HOLD.

London Times' Version of the Retreat From Vani Krantz. LONDON, February 16.-A dispatch to the London Times from Springfield Bridge,

dated Friday, February 9, says:
"Our force at Vaal Krantz intrenched itself as well as possible, but, nevertheless, we continued to lose men and no vance was made. The Boer artillery fired incessantly, and as Wednesday proceeded it was increasingly apparent that although the infantry might, by a very determined assault, force its way through the center of the Boer position, it would become im possible during subsequent operations to maintain the security of the lines of com-munication, and the evacuation was de-

retirement commenced at 9 o'clock The retirement commenced at 9 o clock at night, the pontoon bridge being removed after Gen. Hildyard's force had crossed this morning. The whole force retired beyond the range of the Boer guns, which con-tinued shelling."

BOERS FLED FROM MacDONALD.

MODDER RIVER, February 9.-General MacDonald scored a distinct success at Koodoosberg. His original orders were to hold the drift and construct a fort. The position, however, was extremely difficult, a long range of high hills running northwest and terminating close to the drift on the north bank of the river. As it was impossible to hold the whole summit General MacDonald constructed strong works across the center, which were held by the Seaforth Highlanders and three companies of the Black Watch. While the Highland Light Infantry held a small kopje on the right the 9th Lancers patrolled the left to-

right the 9th Lancers patrolled the left toward the river, General MacDonald's plan being to repel attacks.

Things went quietly until Wednesday, when the Boers advanced along the ridge within 900 yards, mounting two mountain 7-pounders, which were invisible from the plain. They also held a smaller drift three miles to the west.

On receipt of this news Gen. Methuen dispatched a large force of cavalry and two horse batteries under Gen. Babington, with the purpose of surrounding the Boers. In order to further this plan, Gen. MacDonald adopted merely defensive tactics. It was

adopted merely defensive tactics. It was not attempted to force back the Boers' right, which move might have resulted in heir general retirement too soon. Gen. Babington left Modder river at 11:30 the morning and arrived within two tiles of Koodoosberg at 4:30 p.m., too late

miles of Koodoosberg at 4:30 p.m., too late to attempt the turning movement.

The next morning it was found that the Boers had fled from the lower drift, but still remained on the hill, which they also left when they perceived Babington's movements. Early in the morning Babington vigorously shelled the retiring Boers.

The whole British force is now returning to camp.

to camp.

This little affair reflects great credit upon Gen. MacDonald's tactics and proves that the Highlanders have thoroughly recovered their old go and courage.

BOER SHELL FIRE WAS GOOD.

Another Version of the Retirement

From Vaal Krantz. HEADQUARTERS CAMP, Springfield iridge, February 9.-The position taken torth of the Tugeia river proved a difficult ne to maintain. The regiments sent across is reinforcements went into the front line of trenches, but owing to the great strength of the Boers in the Brakfontein hills to the left it was found impossible to advance without risking unnecessary loss. The Boers continued shelling the British position. Several "Long Tom" shells fell among the transport trains and four burst on Zivaat Kop, but the Boers could not get the range. The British guns posted there failed to silence the "Long Tom" or other masked guns. The Boers continued to work the Nordenfeldts on the British infantry in-Nordenfeldts on the British iniantry in-renched on the hill. The fire was severe

at times.

Wednesday afternoon Gen. Buller resolved to to press the advance by this route. The transport train moved back and the infantry retired from Vaal Krantz.

Wednesday night the guns on the Zwart Kop replied to the Boers' shelling. When they commenced to shell the transport train the Boers got a large number of canoni into position.

on into position.

Their superiority of shell fire rendered the dvance impossible.

To Ald the Boer Wounded.

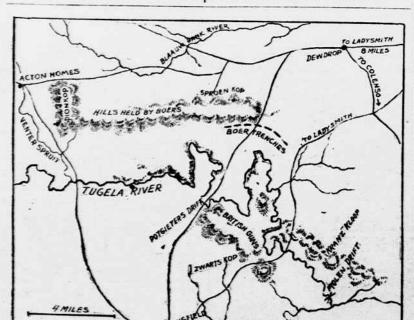
CHICAGO, February 10.-Under the auspices of the United Irish Societies of Chicago thirty-nine young soldiers will leave the Lake Shore station Sunday morning bound for New York, whence they will sail for Lorenzo Marques, to act as ambulance corps to the Boer army. They will be joined by eleven volunteers from Boston before leaving New York.

MACRUM RETURNS TO WASHINGTON.

Continues Reticent and is Settling His Accounts.

Mr. Macrum, ex-consul to Pretoria, South African republic, has returned to Washing ton from his home in East Liverpool, Ohio. He is engaged in the final settlement of his accounts with the State Department and the Treasury Department, and meanwhile continues to be reticent as to his past and present business. He seeks to avoid obser-

It is probable that upon the final adjustment of his accounts the ex-consul will not have a heavy credit on his side of the ledger owing to the insignificance of the ledger owing to the insignificance of the salary allowed for the Pretoria consulate compared with the heavy expense of living in that part of the world. It is probably true that Mr. Adelbert Hay, the present consul, aithough unincumbered with a family, will find the \$2,000 salary allowance speedily swallowed up by the war rates of living now prevailing in Pretoria.



THE SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The magistrate, the night previous, exploded the magistrate, and with his staff and the ITS FORCE ADMITTED AT THE WHITE HOUSE WAR ON ROOKERIES

Bulwer Treaty.

Statement Made by a High Official.

A high official of the State Department nade a statement to a Star reporter today in regard to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty for the construction of a purely American canal across the Isthmus of Panama, which statement is intended to and does represent the views of the administration officials or the subject. The statement is as follows:

"A portion of the public and of the press seem to have an altogether erroneous idea of the position of the United States in relation to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. It is generally assumed that that treaty is now extinct and that the Hay-Pauncefote convention, now before the Senate, either revives it or confirms its provisions. The fact is that this treaty, made fifty years ago, has never been questioned as to its force and validity by any English cabinet nor by any American cabinet, except that of President Arthur. Mr. Frelinghuysen alone of all the secretaries of state who have had to deal with the matter contended that the treaty was voldable, but his argument has not commended itself to any other Secretary of State, and had so little effect when it was put forward that it was soon dropped and has never been renewed. The position of Mr. Blaine is erroneously stated to be the same as that of Mr. Frelinghuysen, but it is in fact the same as that of the present Secretary of State. Mr. Blaine took the ground that while it has been repeatedly admitted on both sides in the controversies of many years that the engagements of the treaty were misunderstandingly entered into, imperfectly comprehended, contradictorily interpreted and mutually vexatious, it was not to be got rid of except by negotiation, and that it had served an admirable purpose as an ultimate recourse on the part of either government to check apprehended designs in Central America on the part of the other. Mr. Blaine said: "The present proposal of this government is to free it (the Clayton-Bullwer treaty) from those emnor by any American cabinet, except that in Central America on the part of the other. Mr. Blaine said: The present proposal of this government is to free it (the Clayton-Bulwer treaty) from those embarrassing features and leave it, as its framers intended it should be, a full and perfect settlement for all time of all possible issues between the United States and Great Britain with regard to Central America.

Great Britain with regard to Central America.'

"If the present treaty is rejected by the Senate, or so amended as to make its ratification impossible, we fall back upon the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and are bound by its provisions, however objectionable they may be. It is, of course, always in the power of a nation, as of an individual, to repudiate its obligations and to decline to be bound by them when they become disagreeable or disadvantageous, but this course of action is usually as expensive in agreeable or disadvantageous, but this course of action is usually as expensive in the one case as in the other. The traditions of American diplomacy are those of strict and honorable fulfillment of every instrict and honorable fulfillment of every international obligation, and now that a satisfactory and straightforward issue from
a situation which had become intolerable
is presented to the government of the
United States it is not believed that it will
be rejected. As to those who pretend to see
in this isthmian canal convention an alliance with Great Britain, it may be said
that the only alliance which now binds us
to Great Britain is the Clayton-Bulwer
treaty, which every administration for a
half century has felt to be a disadvantage
to us, and of which at last, by great good
fortune, we are now able to rid ourselves."

Canal Concessions Claimed.

Canl Concessions Claimed. the existence of two great interests claiming exclusive concessions in the Nicaraguan canal project tends to complicate very nuch the negotiations which must be unde taken with Nicaragua and Costa Rica as a condition precedent to the acquisition of a right of way for the canal by the United States. It is said that the department has not felt itself called upon to decide as between these two rival interests, but attention is directed to the fact that the conflict is now subject to arbitration, which the Nicara-guan government has authorized. Should it be decided that either claimant is en-titled to any concession, then the problem would be very much simplified. But should would be very much simplified. But should it hold that one of the parties has had a just claim, then it will be necessary for Con-gress, in perfecting the Nicaraguan bill, to make sure that suitable provision is in-cluded to compensate the concessionaires for any equities they may possess.

ZELAYA READY TO AID CANAL.

Republic of Nicaragua Wants It Built by United States.

The New York Herald's correspondent in Managua, Nicaragua, telegraphs that Pres ident Zelaya is greatly interested in the Isthmian canal legislation pending in the

Inited States Congress. President Zelaya says the one great de sire of the people and government of Nicaragua is the construction of the grea waterway. If liberal concessions to bring this about have been granted to private companies, the president adds, they will

with much greater reason be promptly granted to the United States.

granted to the United States.

If the American government comes to the front, therefore, Nicaragua will be delighted to see the canal built by it, and will stand ready to grant every concession possible within the constitutional and legal power of the administration.

President Zelaya is confident the whole country would feel the greatest satisfaction in seeing the canal enterprise in the hands of the American government, providing definite settlements can be effected. viding definite settlements can be effected abrogating all pending concessions to pri vate companies, thus avoiding all futur claims against the republic.

SIGNAL CORPS APPOINTMENTS.

Board of Officers Selected to Con duct Examination.

A board of officers of the signal corps, consisting of Major Richard E. Thompson, Capt. Samuel Reber and Capt. George O Squier, has been appointed for the purpose of examining officers of the line who ar approved applicants for transfer to the signal corps. The board will prepare scheme for the local examination of applicants now serving in Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines and other distant stations, and this will be submitted through the chief signal officer for the approval of the Sec-retary of War. The business of the board will be conducted as far as practicable by correspondence until the time for the fina meeting, when it will convene in this city for the conclusion of its business.

Engineer Corps Promotions.

The recent death of Lieutenant Colone W. H. H. Benyaurd, corps of engineers, has caused the following promotions in

Major William S. Stanton, at Boston lieutenant coloner, Captain Goorge W. oethals, at West Point, to be major; First leutenant Charles Keller, at St. Louis, to captain; Second Lieutenant Frank C. be captain; Second Lieutenant Frank C. Boggs, at Tampa, Fla., to be first lieuten-

American Attitude Toward Clayton- Senator Hanna and Mr. Dick Con- Proposed Commission to Condemn fer With the President. Insanitary Buildings.

Discussed at Length.

MR. BLAINE'S CONTENTION GENERAL SHAFTER CALLS

Senator Hanna, chairman of the republican national committee, and Representative Dick, secretary of the same boo engaged in a long conference with President McKinley this afternoon, going over the national political situation and taking the preliminary steps for the campaign of 1900. This is the first extensive conference on that subject held in a number of years It is generally stated by republican politicians that the President feels absolutely certain of re-election. His renomination is conceded by everybody, and to that he gives no thought, except of gratitude for the warm feeling expressed for him in all parts of the country. While the President is confident of his re-election, it is said it is felt best to prepare for the battle which is to come off. As a good republican and a good leader the President does not desire to be overconfident. He and Senator Hanna like a hot fight, and will be ready for it

when it comes. Not Frightened at Bryan. The fact that Candidate Bryan had apparently been making good progress in the east in reuniting discordant democratic elements and adding some new strength to his party has not frightened the republican managers, it is said, but it has warned

can managers, it is said, but it has warned them that the democratic leader is beginning the fight early and intends to make it interesting clear through to the November election. Chairman Hama is willing to accept the gage and will prepare now so that there will be no unruly pieces in his campaign machinery.

Until after the Philadelphia convention the fight will not, of course, become active to a great degree. Secretary Dick will be at republican headquarters a great deal at night, and will direct the work that is now to begin. Considerable literature is to be sent out on different subjects. Much of this is now to be written and made ready for the public.

Gen. Shafter Calls.

Gen. Shafter, who came east with the body of Gen. Lawton, was at the White House today, and paid his respects to the President. He will leave in a few days for his command on the Pacific coast.

The President received a large number of callers today, among them being Senators Allison, Cullom, Lodge, Foster and Depew, Representatives Grovenor, Steele, Moody, Jones, Washington, Thomas of Iowa and Thomas of North Carolina.

The Commissioners to Paris. Congress having provided for eighteen commissioners to the Paris exposition, instead of twelve as originally provided, the President is expected to announce the appointments in a week or ten days. There was a great demand for these places, which pay well and entail no hard work. Many of the selections made have from time to of the selections made have from time to time been given in The Star. Another new selection is that of Mr. Saunders, editor of a live stock journel in Chicago. His selection was urged by western men. One of the commissioners will be Mrs. Potter Palmer. She will be the only lady representative among the sighteen, but there will be a special representative in the person of Mrs. Daniel Manning, widow of the late Secretary Manning of the treasthe person of Mrs. Daniel Manning, widow of the late Secretary Manning of the treasury. Her appointment was provided by act of Congress a few days ago. Mrs. Manning will also represent the Daughters of the American Revolution, of which or

ganization she is president. Today's Nominations.

The President today sent the following nominations to the Scrate: Army-Hospital Steward Frank A. Jer-

nigan, 34th Infantry, U. S. V., to be second Heutenant; Raphael A. Edmonston of the District of Columbia, to be assistant surgeon, with the rank of first Heutenant; Second Lieut. John Morrison, jr., 3d Cavalry, to be first lieutenant; Second Lieut. Harry O. Williard, 10th Cavairy, to be first lieutenant; Second Lieut. Lucius R. Holbrook, 4th Cavairy, to be first lieutenant.

WARSHIPS UNDER CONSTRUCTION. Admiral Hichborn's Description of Their Condition.

Admiral Hichborn's statement of the condition of naval construction at the beginning of the present month shows that all of the eight battle ships so far authorized are already under construction. The Kear-sarge, Kentucky and Illinois, at Newport

News, are set down at 99 per cent, 97 per cent and 74 per cent, respectively. The Alabama and Maine, at Cramps's are placed at 92 per cent and 21 per cent. The Wisconsin and Ohio, at the Union iron works, stand at 87 per cent and 13 per cent, respectively, while the Missouri,

Newport News, upon which work has just begun, is reported at 1 per cent.

Not one of the new 17-knot sheathed cruisers of the Denver class has been laid down. The Albany, purchased from Armstrong's, in England, is 38 per cent advanced toward completion. anced toward completion.

strong's, in England, is us per eent advanced toward completion.

Work on the monitors is going along fairly, the Arkansas, at Newport News, standing at 18 per cent; the Connecticut, at Bath, 38 per cent, and the Wyoming, at the Union iron works, 39 per cent. Ti. Fore River Engine Company is in advance of all other firms with the sixteen torpedoboat destroyers, the Lawrence standing at 82 per cent and the Macdonough at 80 per cent. The others range all the day down to 8 per cent. The Stringham and Goidsborough, the former at Harlan & Hollingsworth's and the latter at Wolff & Zwicker's, lead the list of torpedo boats, at 98 and 97 per cent.

RECENT NAVAL APPOINTMENTS. Second Lieutenants Chesen for the

Marine Corps. The following named officers have been appointed second lieutenants in the Ma-rine Corps: H. J. Hirshinger, Chas. B. Taylor, John W. Wadleigh, John G. Muir, St. John L. Caffery, John C. Beaumont, W. R. Coyle, Frank E. Evens, Harry R. Lay, Thomas A. Mott, Henry D. F. Long, Sam'l

A. W. Patterson.

The appointment of Wm. S. Eichelberger as professor of mathematics is announced. The appointment as assistant paymasters of Perry G. Kennard, Stewart Rhodes and John D. Robinett is also announced.

Chinamen to Be Deported Assistant Secretary Spaulding has issued an order directing the deportation of fortysix Chinamen who were recently found to be unlawfully in the United States by the federal court at Fargo, N. D. Thirty-two Chinamen, who were tried at the same time, were discharged.

ADMINISTRATION POSITION DESCRIBED | PRELIMINARY STEPS FOR CAMPAIGN | THOSE OF WOOD TO BE DEMOLISHED

The National Political Situation Reports on Local Street Railway Extension.

POLICE PENSION FUND

Mr. Babcock has introduced a bill in the House (H. R. 8305) providing that the senior assistant to the Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia, the health officer of the District of Columbia and the inspector of buildings of the District be constituted a commission, with jurisdiction and authority to examine into the sanitary condition of all buildings in the District of Columbia occupied or intended to be occupied by human beings, and if, in their judgment, they find the same unfit for such occupation, by reason of their insanitary condition, to condemn the same and to require the occupants thereof to vacate within thirty days from the order

Before proceeding to condemn any buildng under the provisions of this act the Commissioners shall give ten days' notice to the owner to show cause why the build-ing should not be condemned as aforesaid. ing should not be condemned as aforesaid, such notice, in case the owner is found within the District of Columbia, to be served upon him or her personally; and in case such owner is a non-resident of the District of Columbia, or cannot by due diligence be found therein, then by publication once a week for two weeks in some newspaper published in the District of Columbia, and, if the address of such owner be known, by notice mailed to such address, such notice to contain a description of the property, its sanitary condition, and fixing a time and place when and where such owner may be heard in opposition if he so desires.

desires.

Upon condemnation by the commission of any building in the District of Columbia as unfit for human occupation the occupants thereof shall, within thirty days from the date of the order of condemnation, vacate said premises.

It shall be uplanted for the condemnation of the co

eald premises.

It shall be unlawful for the owner of any It shall be unlawful for the owner of any building in the District of Columbia, condemned under the provisions of this act to allow the same to be again occupied, except as hereinafter provided, after the expiration of thirty days from the date of the order of condemnation, and any occupant of such condemned building who shall not have vacated the same at the expiration of thirty days from the date of such order of condemnation shall be ejected by the police.

If the owner of any building condemned under the provisions of this act shall make such changes or repairs as, in the opinion of said commission, will remedy in a satisfactory manner the conditions which led to the condemnation of the property, said commission is hereby authorized to cancel its order of condemnation, and the building may be again occupied:

Provided, That buildings built of wood.

its order of condemnation, and the building may be again occupied:
Provided, That buildings built of wood having an assessed value for taxation of not more than \$400, which have been condemned, shall not be again occupied, but shall be demolished by the owner thereof within a time specified by said commission; and if said owner shall fail to demolished under the direction of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and the cost of such demolition be assessed as a tax against the premises on which such building was situated, to be collected in the same manner as other taxes are collected.

collected.

The bill provides penalties and authorizes the appointment of an inspector at \$1,200 a year.

Mr. McMillan today introduced in the Sen. Mr. McMillan today introduced in the Sen-ate a bill that has been approved by the Commissioners, and which was before the last Congress, for the creation of a com-mission for the condemnation of insanitary buildings in the District.

Capital Traction Company Extension The report of the House District committee on H. R. 6243, to extend the tracks of the Capital Traction Company in the

southeast section, says: "The extension provided for in this bill was passed by the House during the Fiftywas passed by the House during the Fifty-fifth Congress on March 7, 1898, but failed to receive favorable action in the Senate. This committee, at the earnest request of the property owners and residents of that portion of the city, report this bill to the House and believe that several thousand people in the southeast, who up to the present time have been compelled to walk to Pennsylvania avenue and 8th street to board cars for down town, should be given rapid transit facilities. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia have reported favorably upon this bill."

The committee also incorporates as a part of its report the following communication from the East Washington Citizens' Association, urging that better street car accommodations be given to that section of the city.

commodations be given to that section of the city:

EAST WASHINGTON CITIZENS'

ASSOCIATION,

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 10, 1900.

Dear Sir: I am instructed by the East Washington Citizens' Association to respectfully request your kind assistance in the introduction and passage of the bill to amend the charter of the Capital Traction Company, which has been introduced in the Senate by Senator McMillan, and which was passed by the late House of Representatives. It is an extension of the route that is sadly needed to afford rapid transport facilities to the eastern section of the city, which now contains more inhabitants than the entire District of Columbia had in 1802, the period when the charter was granted to the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company.

Very truly, yours, M. I. WELLER.

Railroad Company.

Very truly, yours,

The route of the proposed extension is as follows: From Pennsylvania avenue and 8th street southeast, along Pennsylvania avenue to 15th street east; thence by single track south on 15th avenue to 15th street east; thence by single track south on 15th street to K street south; east on K street to the circle; north on the circle to Pennsylvania avenue; and westerly on Pennsylvania avenue to 15th street east; all work to be done in accordance with plans acceptable to and approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

East Washington Heights. The report on the bill (H. R. 4604) for the

extension of the tracks of the East Wash ngton Heights Traction Company includes the report forwarded by the Commission ers, and which has been published in The Star. The route of this extension is as follows: From its present authorized terminus at

From its present authorized terminus at the western approach to the Pennsylvania avenue bridge, as provided in section one of the act of incorporation; thence north on 17th street east to East Capitol street; thence west on East Capitol street to 15th street east, connecting with the Metropolitan railway; also from the intersection of Minnesotta avenue and Hyrdscottan. tan railway; also from the intersection of Minnesota avenue and Harrison street; thence westerly on Harrison street to Pierce street; thence southerly on Pierce street to Jackson street; thence westerly along Jackson street to Monroe, street; also northward along the Anacostia road to connect with the Columbia railway at Benning, over a route and at a point acceptable to and approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia; provided, that said railway shall be removed from Anacostia road and placed in Minnesota avenue within one year after said avenue is opened up as a public thoroughfare.

The time within which the East Washington Heights Traction Railroad Company is required to complete and put in operation its railroad is extended for the term of two years from the 18th of June, 1900.

Police Pension Fund Deficit. Chairman Babcock has received a communication from beneficiaries of the police pension fund requesting Congress to make an appropriation to meet a deficiency in the fund. The communication reviews the his

tory of the police fund and says:
"The deficiency arose during the period The denciency arose during the period extending from June 30, 1884, to May 31, 1896, and amounts to the sum of \$15,619.88 still due the pelice pensioners. There was no deficiency before June 30, 1894, because the usual source, of contributions to the fund, \$1 per month taken from the salary fund, \$1 per month taken from the salary of each member of the police force, was supplemented by private gifts and public entertainments given for the benefit of the fund. The amounts contributed by members of the police were never sufficient of themselves to pay all the beneficiaries and during the two years above there was such a falling off in the amounts realized from outside sources that the deficiency above set forth arose.

"Since the act was passed authorizing the use of moneys derived from fines paid in

use of moneys derived from fines paid in the Police Court to meet any deficiency in the pension fund all allowances due have been paid promptly and in full. A schedule shows the names of the beneficiaries to this been paid promptly and in full. A schedule shows the names of the beneficiaries to this fund, and states the amounts still due each one. Many on this list are widows, with minor children, whose only means of support is the amount derived from this pension fund. Many of them contracted debts, still unpaid, for the necessaries of life, relying on the receipt of the entire amount due them from the fund. Some of these pensioners had as their chief support and bread-winners policemen who were killed while in the line of their duty as defenders of the public safety.

"The relief we ask for has the support of the Commissioners and of the chief of police and of the citizens of Washington generally. We believe we are asking for only what is just and proper. A very large part of the amount asked for will go to needy persons, and help to relieve actual distress. We hope you will look with favorable eyes upon our appeal and grant us the relief asked for."

Opening Alleys. Senator McMillan today introduced a bill

in the Senate amending the law relating

to the opening of alleys in the District of Under this bill it would be easier for the District officials or property owners in squares without an alley to have such a thoroughfare opened. As amended the bill provides "that the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized to condemn, open, extend, widen or straighten alleys in the District of Columbia upon the presentation to them of the plat of the alley to be condemned, opened, widened, extended or straightened, accompanied by a petition of the owners of more than one-half of the real estate in the square in which such alley is sought to be opened, widened, extended or straightened, or when the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall certify that the preservation of peace, good order and public morals require that any such alley should be opened, extended, widened or straightened, or when said Commissioners shall deem that such opening, extending, widening or straightening of an alley is necessary in order to provide proper distributes for the condemnia of the condemnia or straightening of an alley is necessary in order to provide proper are hereby, authorized to condemn, open, alley is necessary in order to provide proper drainage facilities for the square in which said alley is sought to be opened, extended, widened or straightened, or when said Comwidened or straightened, or when said Commissioners shall certify that such opening,
extending, widening or straightening of an
alley is necessary in order to properly accommodate vehicle traffic in such square;
or when the health officer of said District
shall certify that such opening, extension,
widening or straightening of an alley is
necessary for the public health; and to extend, widen, or straighten minor streets in
said District of a width not less than 40
feet nor more than 60 feet, to run through
a square from one street to another, whenever, in the judgment of said Commissioners, the public interests require it.
"Provided, That in the opening, extension,
widening or straightening of an alley or
minor street, it shall be lawful to close any
original alley, or part of an original alley.

minor street, it shall be lawful to close any original aliey, or part of an original alley, the fee of which is in the United States, which may thereby become use ess or unnecessary; and that it shall also, in like manner, be lawful to close any other alleys or parts of alleys, the title thereto to revert to the person or persons who dedicated the same for alley purposes, or to their assigns:

to their assigns:
"And provided further, That the Commis and they are hereby, authorized, wheneve in their judgment the same may be neces sary or expedient, to c'ose an alley or par f an alley, the width of which is less that

of an alley, the width of which is less than ten feet.

"Provided, That the assent thereto in writing is obtained from the owners of a majority of the real estate abutting thereon. That if the fee title to the land contained in the alley, or part of an alley, so to be closed is in the United States the said Commissioners are hereby authorized to dispose of said land by sale to the owners of the lots or parts of lots contiguous thereto, at a price to be agreed upon between the said Commissioners and said owners, which price shal not be less than the current market price of the ground in the contiguous lots. That if the fee title to the land in the alley or part of alley so to be closed is not in the United States the title to said land shall revert to the person or persons who dedicated the same for alley purposes, or to his or their heirs or assigns."

Opposed to Vestibuled Street Cars. Miss Margaret Huddleson has written to Senator McMillan, protesting against the covement for providing vestibuled cars and an all-night service on the street rall cads of this city. She protested against the all-night service because it would impair the efficiency of the day service. The constant strain of machinery and the in ufficient electrical current were reasons

The vestibuled cars, she said, are cum-persome, awkward and impede the progress of passenger traffic. The doors are us fusty or muddy and soil ladies' dr Wherever westibuled cars have been tried in the United States they have been discarded, they cause accidents, favor a multiplication of disease germs and except during a few days of severe weather would be useless in this city.

For Removal of Snow and Ice. Mr. McMillan has introduced in the Sen ate a bill providing for the removal of now and ice from the sidewalks of the

The bill makes it the duty of every tenant or occupant of any lot of ground in he District of Columbia improved by louse or building adjacent to any improved sidewalk, within the first four be of daylight after the ceasing of any fall of snow, to cause said snow to be removed to make a path of not less than six feet

to make a path of not less than six feet wide. In case sleet has formed on the snow, making it difficult to remove it, then it shall be the duty of the occupant or tenant to sprinkle the same with sand, sawdust or other such substance. A penalty of \$5 or five days in jail is provided for violating this law.

The bill makes it the duty of the Commissioners to remove snow from sidewalks about District public buildings or reservations under the jurisdiction of the District. It provides that owners of vacant lots shall keep abutting sidewalks clean of snow under the condition that tenants are required to keep sidewalks in front of their homes free from snow, and it shall also be their duty to keep such pavements free from all dirt, sand, gravel or other refuse matter.

Ensign Gilpin's Wound Slight. The Secretary of the Navy received

telegram this morning from Capt. Wilde, temporarily in command at Cavite, P. I., saying that the wound of Ensign Charles E. Gilpin, who was recently injured in the Philippines, is not serious. In answer to an inquiry on that point Capt. Wilde says that no officer or man named Long was injured on that occasion.

Gov. Taylor Has Decided Not to

WILL ORDER TROOPS AWAY

Legislature to Be Allowed to Reassemble at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, Ky., February 10 .- Gov. Taylor has decided to allow the legislature to assemble and the law to take its course. He refuses to sign the Louisville agreement.

and all will be out of the city by tomorrow. The Consultation.

The men throughout the state whom he invited here to talk over the sit-uation appeared in fairly large numbers this morning, about sixty of them going to the governor's office. Sergeant-at-Arms Howard and Cecil were expected in Frankfort from London this morning with varrants for the arrest of democratic mem-

At 11 o'clock Gov. Taylor, accompanied by Private Secretary Todd, Secretary of State Caleb Powers and Hudson Thatcher. entered the assembly room of the capitol His arrival was the signal for a wild outburst of cheering, men standing on chairs and yelling and waiving their hats in geeting. The doors were then locked and a

Taylor's Advisers Against Action. Gen. Collier, on emerging from the as-sembly chamber, at 12:45, said the general sentiment of those present was apparently against any action by Gov. Taylor in re-

Nearly every republican county commitegislature were among the number pres-Goebel.

SUSPECTS ARE COUSINS.

Detectives Investigating the Records of Gottschalk and Jones. FRANKFORT, Ky., February 10.-Gottschalk and Jones, who were arrested on suspection of being implicated in the assassination of Gov. Goebel, are cousias. The latter said he came with the mountaineer excursion. Both are said to have slept in the executive building the night before Goebel was assassinated. Jones says he applied to Taylor and Finley for pay for coming here. He says this was promised him by others in advance, but they would not settle and he could not get out of town. He says he did not know what he

vas brought there for. Although the detectives have cross-examined Jones, outsiders have not been permitted to see or talk to him. The detectives believe this to be the most important arrest yet made. Jones is said to have been sleeping in a vacant house, only coming out at night, and had been here for a week prior to the assassination. Col. T. C. Campbell, the New York criminal lawyer, who is assisting in ferreting out the crime, went to Georgetown to confer with Commonwealth's Attorney Franklin, and they returned here last night. It is believed some important sten is about to be taken ome important step is about to be taken

LEGISLATURE AT LONDON. Both Houses Met at the Usual Hour.

by the prosecution.

This Morning. LONDON, Ky., February 10.-Licut. Gov. Marshall, accor panied by Attorney Lincoln of Louisville, arrived early this morning. Lieut. Gov. Marshall was as reticent as

all the other legislators. "I have come here prepared to stay," he said. "I do not anticipate any trouble, but I cannot say what is likely to occur. Gov. Taylor still maintains his attitude and is considering the agreement submitted to him

by the conference."

Both houses met at the usual hour. Lieutenant Governor Marshall presided in the senate. Both houses immediately adjourned until Monday at 12 o'clock.

Sergeant-at-Arms Cecil of the house and Howard of the senate left after 1 o'clock this morning on the north-bound train this morning on the north-bound train armed with warrants for the arrest of absent democratic members of both houses, Late last evening it was finally decided by ent democratic members of both

rants for the arrest of absent democration enators without waiting for the arrival of Lieut, Gov. Marshall. WILL NOT SUBMIT TO ARREST. Democratic Legislators at Louisville

the senate officers to make out the war

LOUISVILLE, Ky., February 10. The executive and legislative headquarters of the democratic state government have been established in Louisville and, the leaders assert, will be maintained here as long as necessary. The legislature has resumed its regular work, with a quorum in each house. and Governor Beckham, in lieu of an executive mansion, has taken up his abode at Scelbach's Hotel, surrounded by his politi-

cal advisers. Speaker Trimble of the house repeated today that the legislators will not submit to arrest.

to arrest.

"We know our rights," he said, "and will call upon the civil authorities to protect us in our resolve to resist any attempt of republican force to take us to London or any other place." "I fully concur with Speaker Trimble," said President Carter of the senate. "We will not be arrested. We will not go to

TRACK TEAM TO GO TO PARIS. Prof. Stage and Manager Fisher Favor the Scheme.

CHICAGO, February 10.-Prof. Stagg of

the University of Chicago is heartily in favor of a proposition made by Manager Fisher of Wisconsin University to send an all-western track team to the Paris exposition under the authority and backing of the Western Intercollegiate Athletic Asthe Western Intercollegiate Athletic Association. Mr. Stagg said: "I think it would be advisable to set a standard of excellence for each event. This would insure a uniformly high-grade team, and one which would not be outclassed in any contest. Probably the annual meet in June would be the best time to select the team. All the colleges prepare their men for this meet and have them in the best possible condition at that time. The details of the plan could be easily arranged by the association which conducts the meet. I hope to see the plan carried out."

THE FORTUNE BRINGER

Frequent and constant

advertising brought me all I own .-- A. T. Stewart.

Indorse Agreement.

LAW TO TAKE ITS COURSE

The troops will be ordered away at once,

bers of the legislature, but every demo cratic legislator has gone to Louisville.

guard placed at the door.

gard to the peace agreement. teeman attended the conference with Gov Taylor. Several republican members of the ent, including Senators Kirk and Johnson and Representative Lewis. Shortly before 11 o'clock the doors of the capitol were opened and the state delegations went up to the assembly room, the first time it has

The republican chairman and members of the legislature refused absolutely to talk regard to the objects of their visit.